

please realise that the material was compiled way after the papers where set up---so many papers may not be in the right order and you will have to "figure out" what comes first also u will find many doubles please use this in conjunction with my lecture on www.archive.org then search for "shia gluck" and u shall find audio recordins on astronmy

thanks and ----have an easy time figuring this out

p.s. this is meant to ultimatly understand RAMBAM KidushHachodeesh this final state was done on sep 2013

please realise that this compilation was done way after all the material was

קונטרס בעניני תכונה

JEWISH ASTRONOMY

for further information, please call 646-302-2385 ,please leave name and # .

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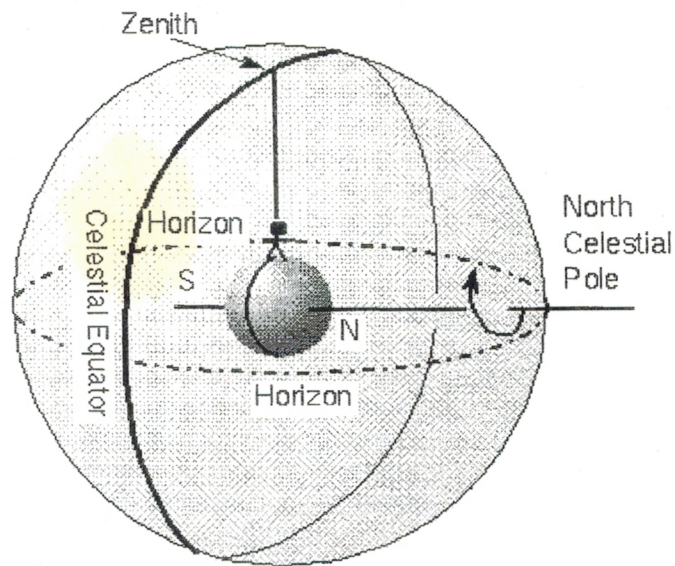
by Shia Gluck

winter 2006

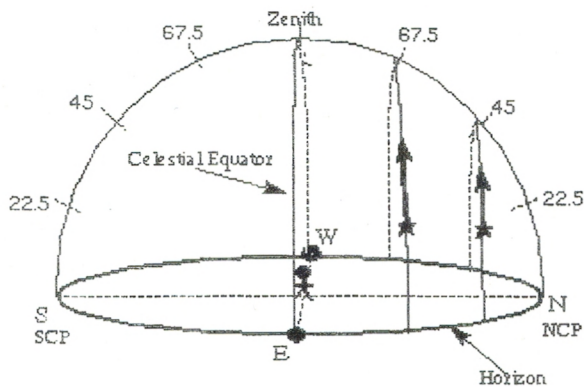
להערות, הצעות, ויתר פרטים, נא לצלצל 6463022385

כל הזכויות שמורות

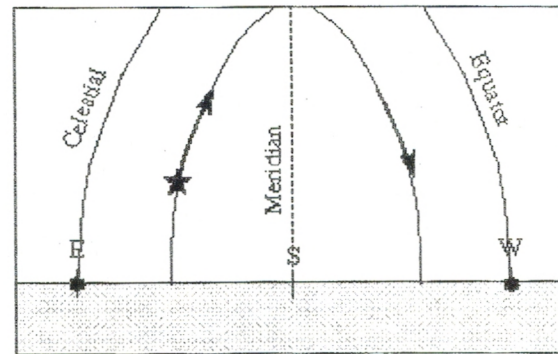
נערך בס"ד ע"י יהושע גליק



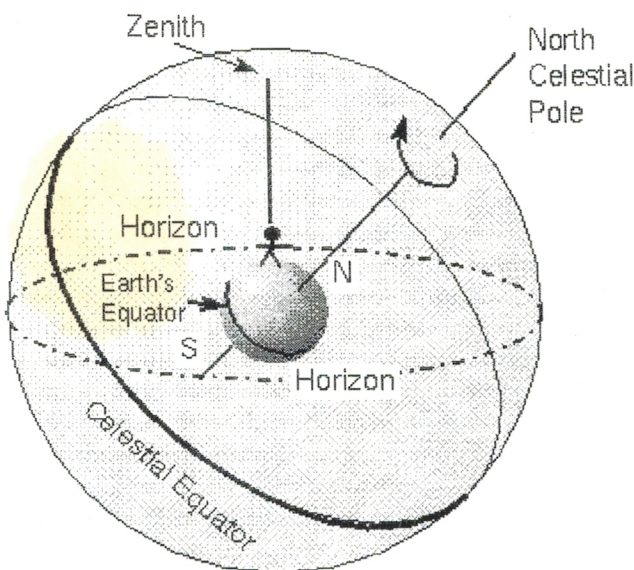
The celestial sphere for an observer on the Equator.
The angle between the NCP and the horizon =
observer's latitude. The Celestial Equator goes
through the zenith.



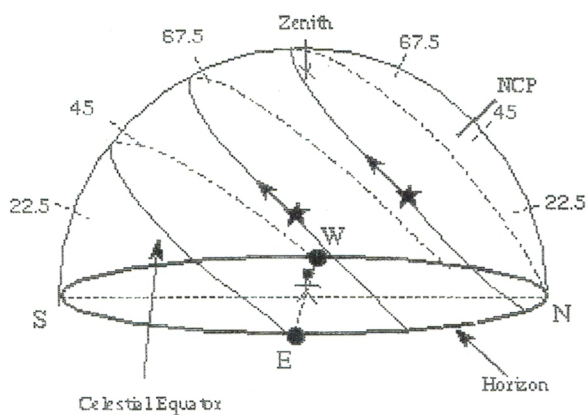
Stars motion at the Equator. Stars rotate parallel to
the Celestial Equator, so they move perpendicular to
the horizon here. All stars are visible for 12 hours.
Both celestial poles are visible on the horizon.



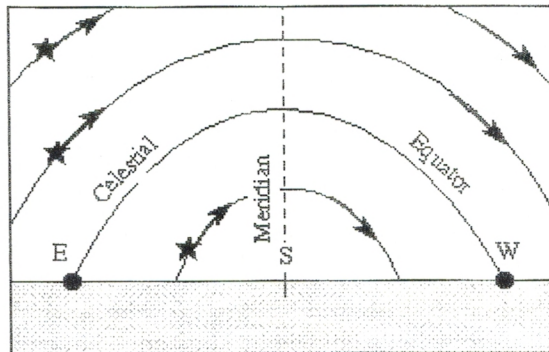
Your view from the Equator. Stars rise and set
perpendicular to the horizon (a star south of the
Celestial Equator is shown here). The Celestial
Equator reaches zenith and goes through due
East and due West on the horizon.



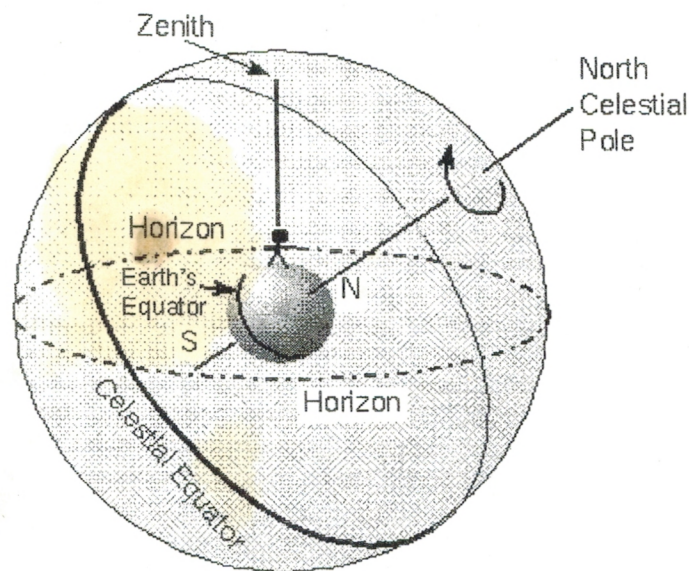
The celestial sphere for an observer in Seattle.
The angle between the zenith and the NCP = the
angle between the celestial equator and the horizon.
That angle = 90° - observer's latitude.



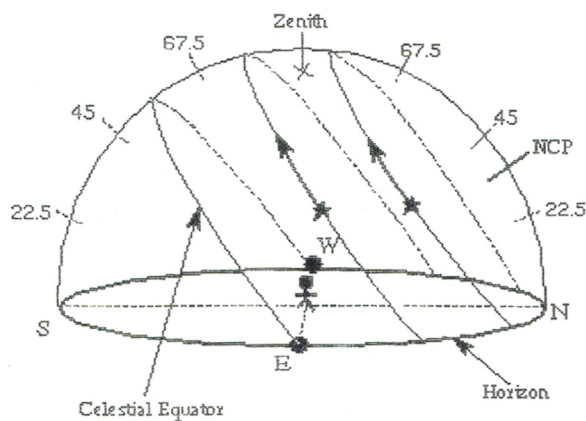
Stars motion at Seattle. Stars rotate parallel to the Celestial Equator, so they move at an angle with respect to the horizon here. Altitudes of $1/4$, $1/2$, and $3/4$ the way up to the zenith are marked.



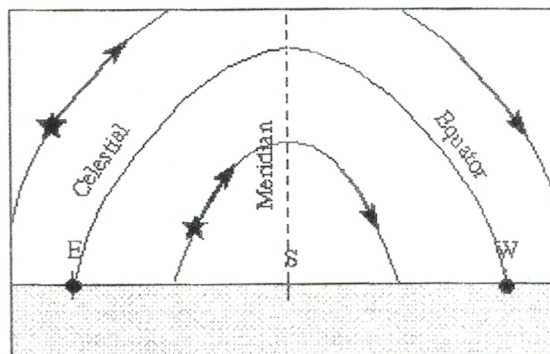
Your view from Seattle. Stars rise in the East half of the sky, reach maximum altitude when crossing the meridian (due South) and set in the West half of the sky. The Celestial Equator goes through due East and due West.



The celestial sphere for an observer in Los Angeles. The Earth's rotation axis pierces the celestial sphere at the north and south celestial poles.



Stars motion at Los Angeles. Stars rotate parallel to the Celestial Equator, so they move at angle with respect to the horizon here. Altitudes of $1/4$, $1/2$, and $3/4$ the way up to zenith are marked.



Your view from Los Angeles. Stars rise in the East half of the sky, reach maximum altitude when crossing the meridian (due South) and set in the West half of the sky. The Celestial Equator goes through due East and due West.

ישראל הלוי בעלסקי

941 - 0112

Rabbi Y. Belsky

506 EAST 7th STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11218

הנה מודר יהושע גליק נ"ל הלוי עבדן הרבאונא
 ואביואיו הצניע פליק הכוכבים וזמנים השמחים הנחמא
 התעמק והסדר קודש וגם הצניע צמו יאפו טעם אחיבה
 ונצברנו יחד האדם הצניע, והנחמא נחמא רוח חכמה
 והנה ישרה, וגם הנחמא למו נחמא נחמא, הן הצניע
 אכן התעמק אעמק עבד קטן השמחים הנה כחמק
 אצ סדרו הנחמא ונכנסים בסבוב התעמחים ושומח
 אקחו אבוחים עבד און הסחמא ה"ה וזה אונח רב
 כחמבן, אשר חלקו לפעם אכחמבן הן צמו הנחמא הצניע
 מחמכים אדם הרבה עמו קונח ונחמא אעמק, ה"ה
 והנחמא נחמא הנחמא הנחמא, וזה נחמא שיעמק
 צמו אבוחמבן שחממא, ונחמא אכחמבן
 בנחמא שחממא בנחמא ונחמא אכחמבן
 יח"ה אכחמבן שחממא אכחמבן
 ישראל הנחמא אכחמבן



כתב תעודה

בידי חברנו הרב הגאון רבי יהושע יודא גליק שליט"א
מחשובי לומדי בית תלמודנו.

הרה"ג הנ"ל בחריפותו ובבקיאותו מפאר בית מדרשנו. מדותיו
האציליות ונועם הליכותיו, מפיקים זיו לכל סביביו.

בנוסף לכל השלמיות התורניות שקנה, עוד זכה לעשות חיל בכמה
ידיעות וכמה חכמות שהתורה נדרשת להן, ונעשה לתל תלפיות
ונהנין ממנו חכמה ותושיה.

כמומחה ובקי גדול בחכמת התכונה, סלל דרך ושיטה מיוחדת
להנחיל חכמה זו בלשון צחה בצירוף המחשה והדגמה.

הרה"ג הנ"ל מוכתר ביראתו הקודמת לחכמתו. אילן ששרשיו
מרובים ושתול על פלגי מים, מימיו מים זכים נובעים ממקורות
הקודש כמסורת בידו מבית אבותיו גדולי עולם.

כו"ח לכבוד התורה ולומדיה

א"י זיו, שמואל

י"ב סיון ה'תש"פ

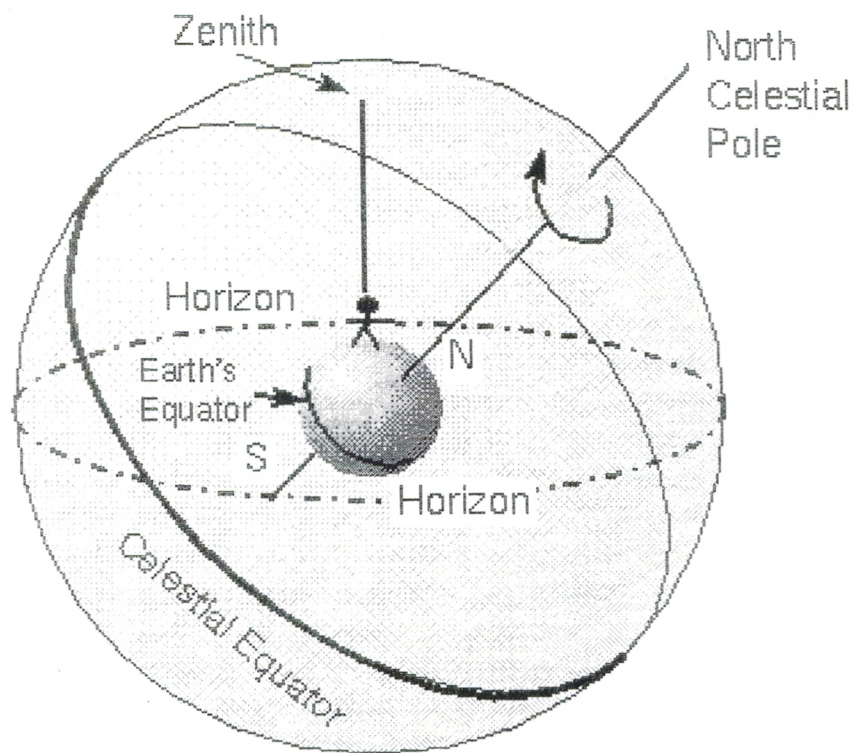
Web site www.astronomynotes.com

I hope this will satisfy your challenge!!
And find you in great health!

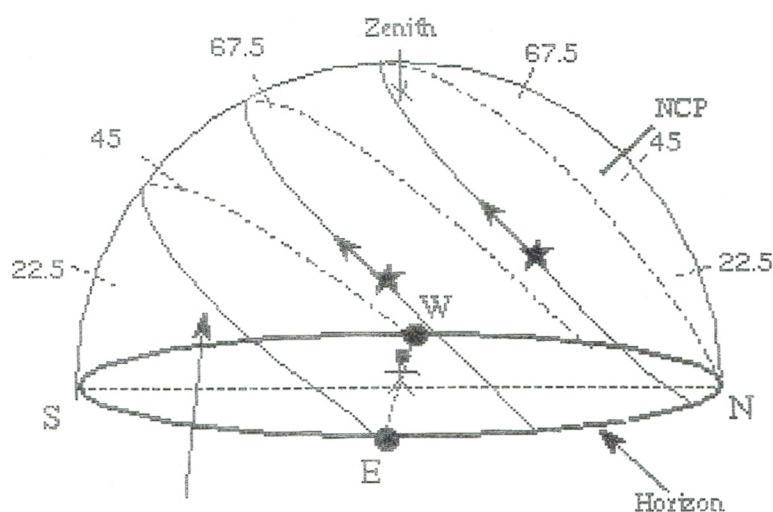
1. How many degrees is there from the zenith to the horizon in NY? (Does it make a difference what your latitude is?)
2. Where would you find the North Star if you live in Eretz Yisrael (find r/s latitude on a globe....)
3. How far is the point "North" from the North Star (in Israel)?
4. If you walk closer to the North Pole, does the North Star get Higher above the horizon.
5. How many degrees is there from the North Star, till the CE (celestial equator), in NY, in Fl, in E Y
6. How many degrees away from your Zenith, will you find CE. In Mexico? How many above the Horizon

If you have any questions call me Shia Gluck 718 435 2011.

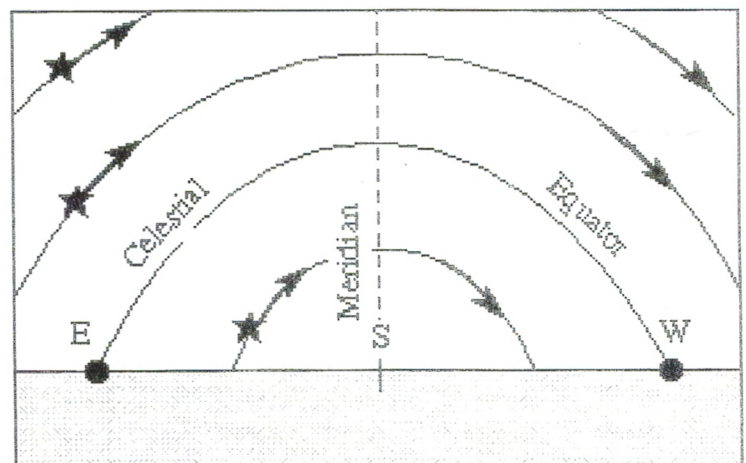
Rabbi Reb Hager



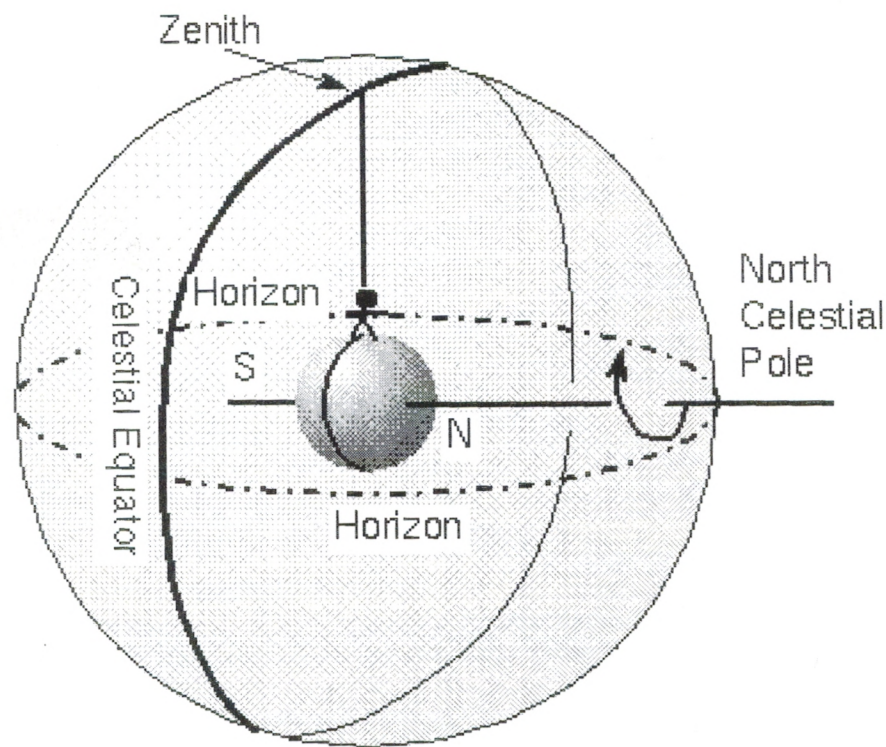
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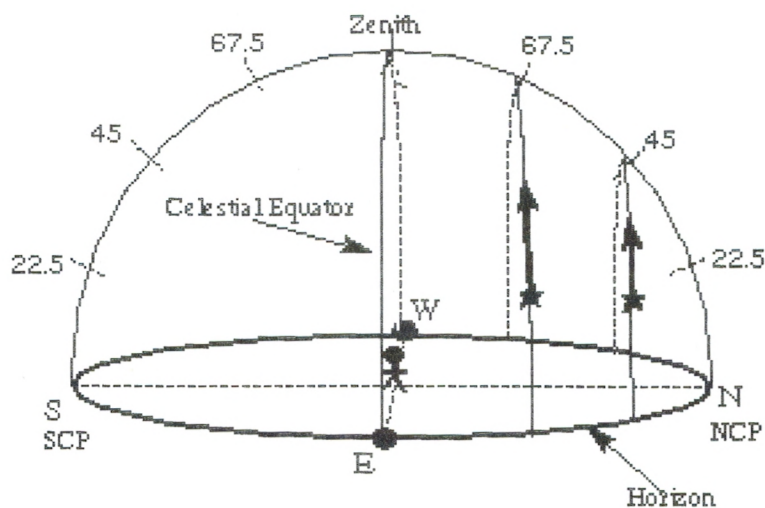
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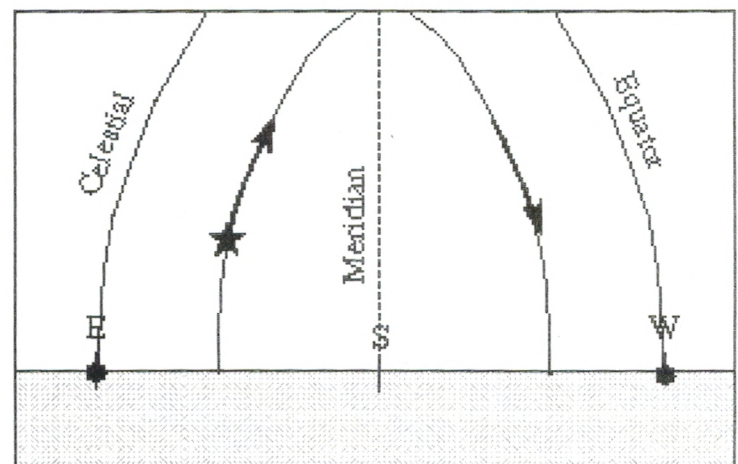
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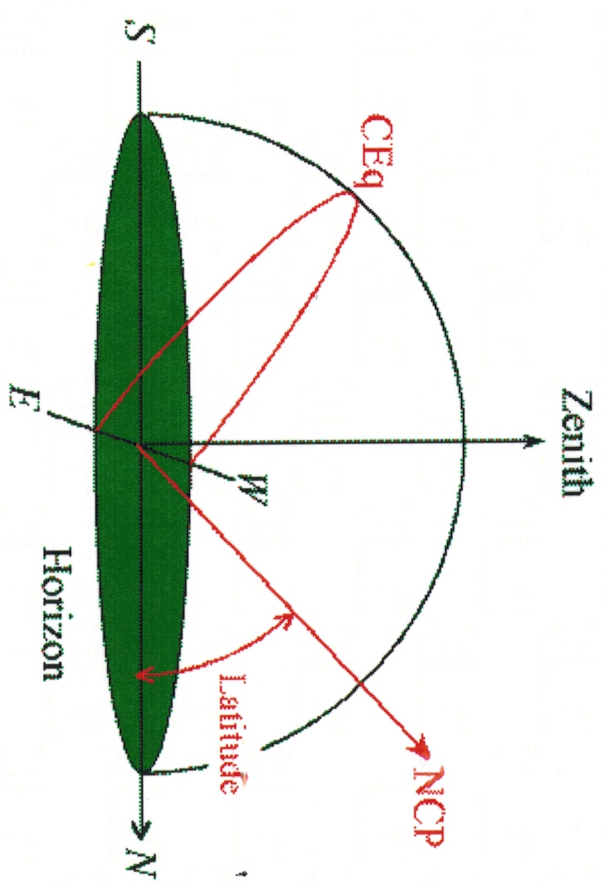
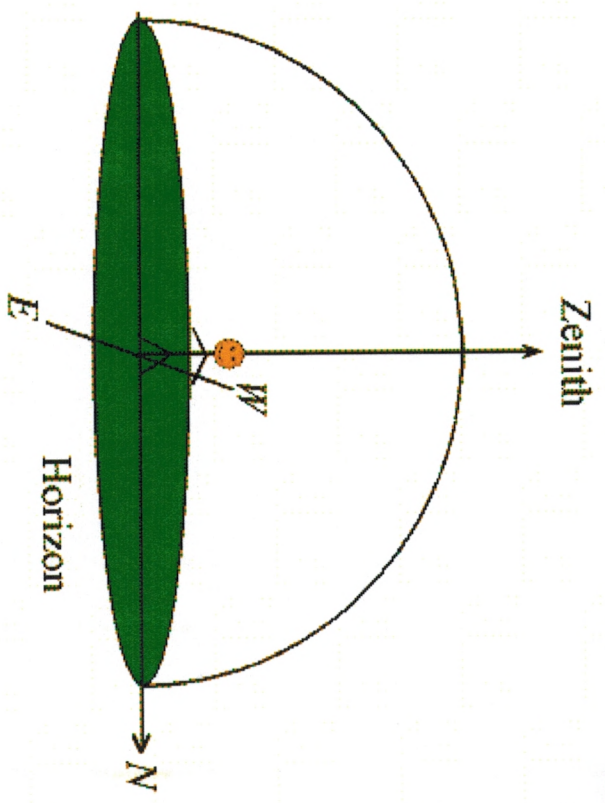
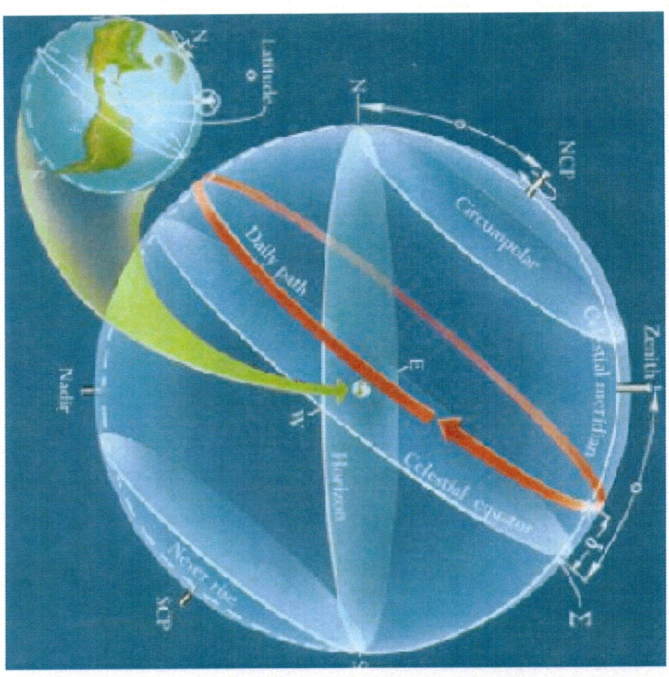
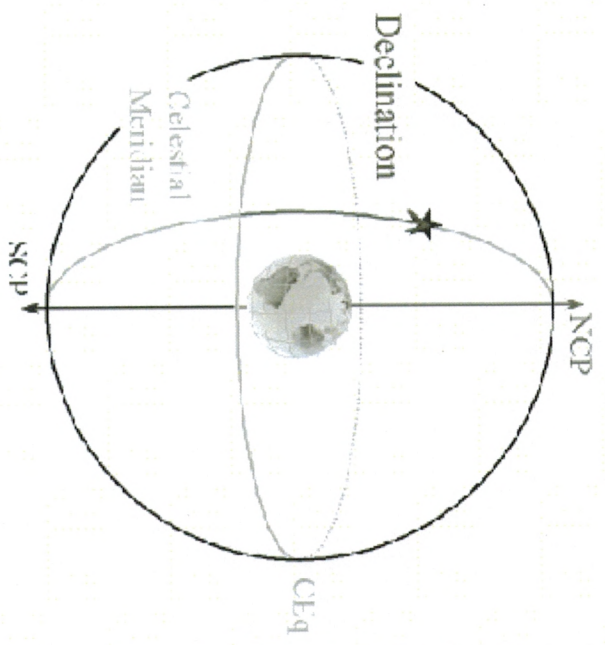
The celestial sphere for an observer on the Equator. The angle between the NCP and the horizon = observer's latitude. The Celestial Equator goes through the zenith.



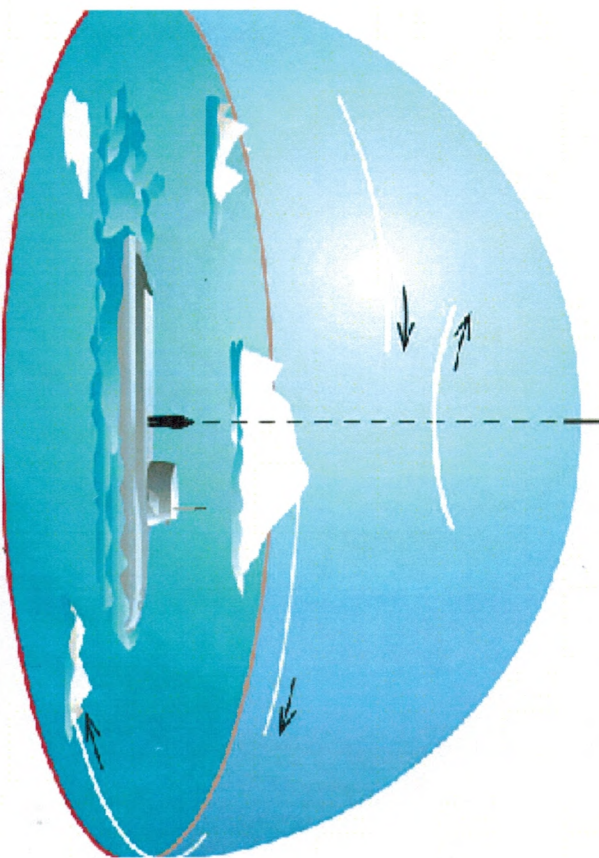
Stars motion at the Equator. Stars rotate parallel to the Celestial Equator, so they move perpendicular to the horizon here. All stars are visible for 12 hours. Both celestial poles are visible on the horizon.



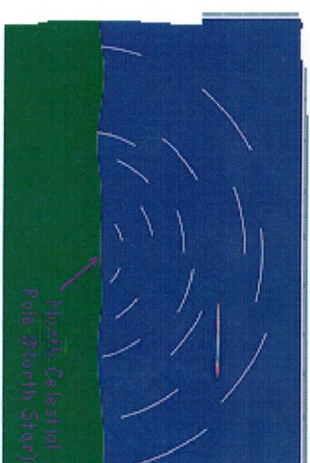
Your view from the Equator. Stars rise and set perpendicular to the horizon (a star south of the Celestial Equator is shown here). The Celestial Equator reaches zenith and goes through due East and due West on the horizon.



Zenith = North celestial pole



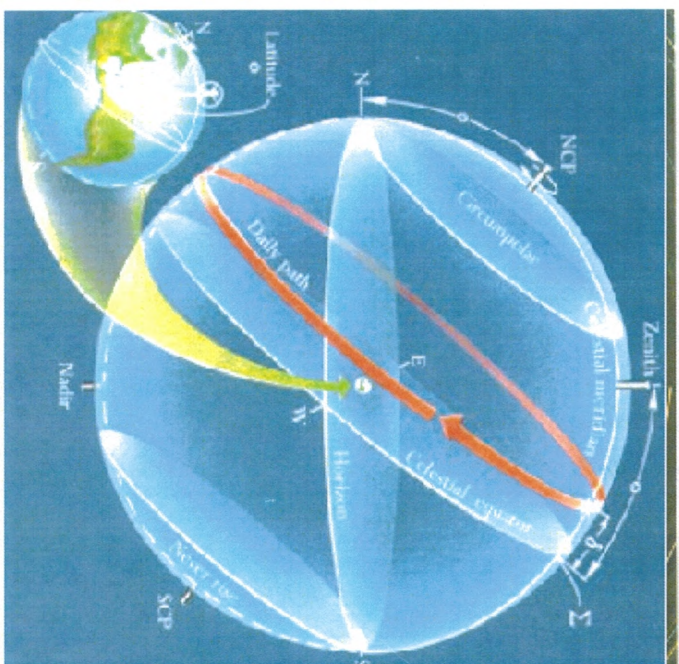
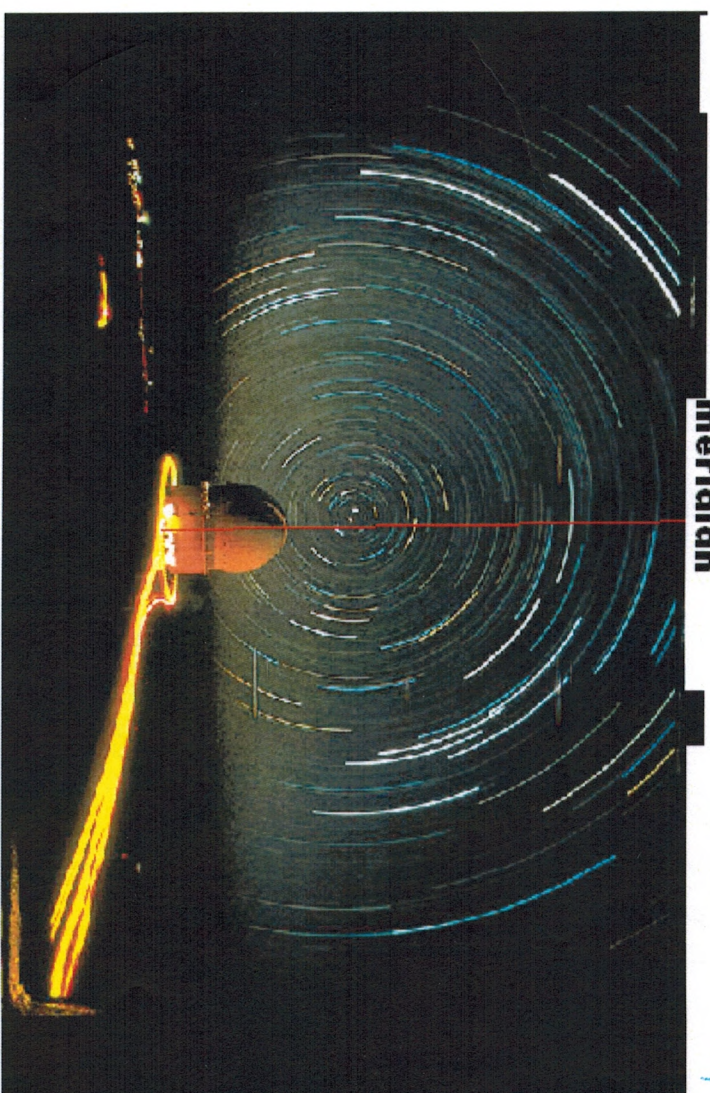
observer on equa

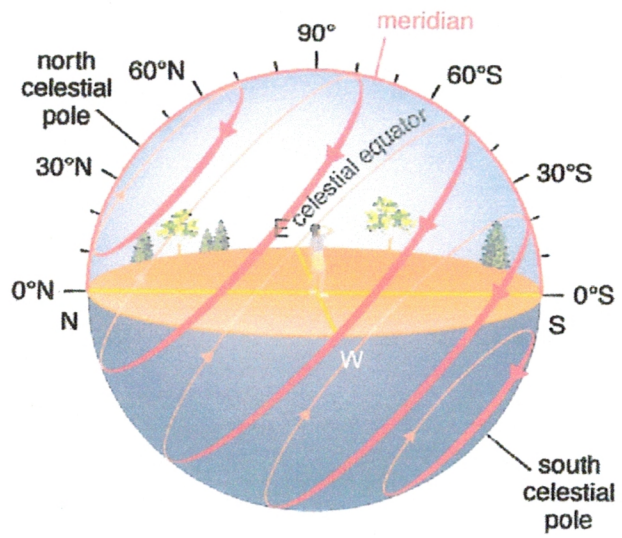


celes equa

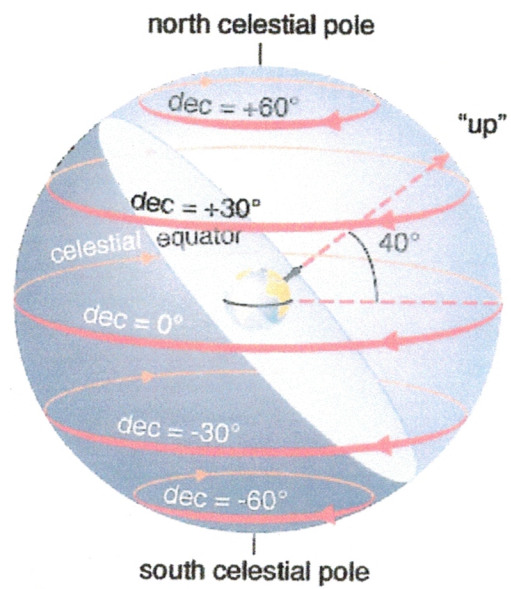
prime
meridian

observer in ny





b



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1 9 pm

12AM 2

ג'ס'ור

ש'ס'ור

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(כ'ור)

ר'ס'ור

ו'ס'ור

ק'ור?

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א'ור

כ'ור

ה'ס'ור

3 AM

3

6AM

4